

**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims**

Claims 1-10. (Canceled)

Claim 11. (New) A process for the preparation of a readily water-redispersible and water-wettable polymer powder, comprising:

spray-drying an aqueous dispersion of polymer particles in the presence of a hydrophobic antiblocking agent, thereby preparing a dried polymer powder; and

homogeneously mixing a hydrophilic antiblocking agent with the dried polymer powder product obtained to prepare said readily water-redispersible and water-wettable polymer powder.

Claim 12. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein, in the process as defined, from 0.001 to 10 parts by weight of hydrophobic antiblocking agent and from 0.01 to 30 parts by weight of hydrophilic antiblocking agent, are employed per 100 parts by weight of polymer powder particles.

Claim 13. (New) The process as claimed in claim 12, wherein the ratio of hydrophobic antiblocking agent to hydrophilic antiblocking agent ranges from 0.001 to 0.25 : 1.

Claim 14. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the polymer of the polymer particle dispersion comprises from 50 to 99.9 % of esters of acrylic and/or

methacrylic acid with alkanols of 1 to 12 carbon atoms and/or styrene, or from 50 to 99.9 % by weight of styrene and/or butadiene, or from 50 to 99.9 % by weight of vinyl chloride and/or vinylidene chloride, or from 40 to 99.9 % by weight of vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl esters of versatic acid, vinyl esters of long-chain fatty acids and/or ethylene in the form of polymerized units.

Claim 15. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the polymer of the polymer particle dispersion has a glass transition temperature ranging from  $-60$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Claim 16. (New) The process as claimed in claim 12, wherein the polymer of the polymer particle dispersion comprise from 50 to 99.9 % of esters of acrylic and/or methacrylic acid with alkanols of 1 to 12 carbon atoms and/or styrene, or from 50 to 99.9 % by weight of styrene and/or butadiene, or from 50 to 99.9 % by weight of vinyl chloride and/or vinylidene chloride, or from 40 to 99.9 % by weight of vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl esters of versatic acid, vinyl esters of long-chain fatty acids and/or ethylene in the form of polymerized units.

Claim 17. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the hydrophobic antiblocking agent has a contact angle of  $\geq 90^{\circ}$  and the hydrophilic antiblocking agent has a contact angle of  $< 90^{\circ}$ .

Claim 18. (New) The process as claimed in claim 17, wherein the hydrophobic antiblocking agent has a contact angle of  $\geq 100^\circ$  and the hydrophilic antiblocking agent has a contact angle of  $\leq 80^\circ$ .

Claim 19. (New) The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein the hydrophobic antiblocking agent has a contact angle of  $\geq 110^\circ$  and the hydrophilic antiblocking agent has a contact angle of  $\leq 70^\circ$ .

Claim 20. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the hydrophobic and hydrophilic antiblocking agents have contact angles that differ by  $\geq 10^\circ$ .

Claim 21. (New) The process as claimed in claim 20, wherein the hydrophobic and hydrophilic antiblocking agents have contact angles that differ by  $\geq 20^\circ$ .

Claim 22. (New) The process as claimed in claim 21, wherein the hydrophobic and hydrophilic antiblocking agents have contact angles that differ by  $\geq 30^\circ$ .